QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

Sketch of the Life of England's Deceased Monarch.

SIMPLICITY OF HER EARLY YEARS.

Her Murriage to Prince Albert-Her Reign One of the Longest Seconded-It Was Essentially One of Peace-Its Events Brief-

It was on May 34, 1819, that a gwl child, who was to rule millions of people in wide-ly separated portions of the habitable globe, was born in dingy old Kensington palace. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, granddaughter of George III, then king of England, ar Unioce of the then Prince of Wales, afterward King Wil-Kam III. In due time she was christened Victoria, and from the beginning her educa-



A RECENT POSTRAIT OF VICTORIA tion and training were of the most careful, for while it would have been a wild fency indeed that had predicted such a career as she was actually destined to fill, there being at that time several lives between her and the throne, her father and mother, her grandmother, the downger Buchess of Courg, also grandmother of the Prince Albert who was to be prince consort of hagiand's queen, and indeed George IV of England himself, regarded her as very likely to be ne sovereign of England before her denth. years afterward, said to ber that he had been told from childhood that one day he was to marry the queen of England, and

seven dissolute same boyn to King George III, died when Victoria was yet an infant inving behind him an ecormous indeped new. This was due not only to his extravigant way of living, but also to the fact that his even father adopted the utmost parelmony in dealing with him. At one time the duke was sent abroad with an allowance of but £2 a week, and on another constant. openion all his travelling expenses were put into the lands of the explain on whose ship he sailed. It was this state of affairs that caused the widowed duchess to live with great simplicity—a mode of life indeed that doubtless had a great deal to do with the sterling character of Victoria when she as confed the throne.

To wise hands was intrusted the care of ease, plain and wholesome food and the enthose regularity and punctuality were the order of the day. The idea that not only her own time, but that of others as was calculde was fortered in V. turin's mind. The greatest care was taken to grand against untilly and love of display or power, and it was not until she was it pers off rige that she was informed of he desirate future. It is told of her by the ormation. the princess, having lifted the spitts give one the little hand, saving, 'I will be spend. I student and now why you have travel one on much to learn ever f understand all better new. I wil

Her Accession to the Throne Victoria come of account May 24, 1837, and having just died. It was in the middle the night that the young girl was notifie that she had become queen of Great Britain and sovereign of an engine so vast that on in the throne were the archibidep of Caniorbury, the hard clamberlain and Sir
lienry Halford. They experienced a good
seal of difficulty in establishing admission, as the entire pulses at Kensington, where the feep slumber. Having at length made bedroom. They caused her to be summoned.



On being informed of her new dignishe burst into texts, and then, addressin

Every Hour of the Day Every Day of the Year





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herself to the archbishop, exclaimed, "I beg your grace to pray for me." The whole party, consisting of the little queen, the prelate, the lord chamberlain and the late king's physician, Sir Remy Halford, then kneit, and there, in the middle of the night, offered up prayer to heaven that she might be strengthened from above and rided to the blessing of her people. That was how Queen Victoria com

menced her long and prosperous reign, and now it may well be said without fear of contradiction that her prayer offered up on the night of her accession has been fulfilled and that her reign has proved a blessing to

lictoria was from the first idolized by e English people. Her youth appealed their sympathics, and her good sense to their respect. She became a sort of national pet, yet withal she was admired for her mission, her rectifude and her firmage Graville speaks with somewhat of regret of the last mentioned characteristic, evidently holding that the ordinary impulsiveness and parhaps even the mistakes of youth would have been more charming. The glories and splendors that attended ber coronation—are they not all set down in the chronicles of the day? The ceremonies occurred on June 28, 1838. Never had England's metropolis been so crowded. Places brought a high premium. By dark on the preceding day the people began to gather.

At daybreak of the 25th the popular enthusiasm had reached a high pitch. The

procession outdid anything of the kind that had before been witnessed in London. Besides the troops, which were ordered out in full force, there were twelve royal carriages, each containing two ladies and two gentlemen, and cash drawn by six praneing horses. Then come the queen's state couch, drawn by eight eream colored horses and attended by a younan at each wheel and a fuctman at each door. The corons tion itself was held in the vest building al-ways used for the imposing coromonies of English royalty-Westminster abbey. Vicermine was borne by eight young ladies of noble birth. Cannons boomed, trumpets sounded, and men and women cheered out-side the building, and from every part of the sacred edifice were heard enthusiastiz cries of "God save the queen!" handkerchiefs were wared aloft, peers and peersses put on their coronets, and hishops donned their caps. The guests included other sovereigns, and they yielded to no

one in the enthusiasm of the moment.

The "enthronement" was a singular portion of the ceremony. The young sovereign was lifted bodily into the royal seat, being surrounded by archbishops, bishops and peers. His grace of Canterbury knelt and did homage for Himself and other spiritual lords, and all kissed the queen's hand. Her The Dake of Kent, who was the fourth of uncles, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, ween dissalute same born to King George removed their coronets and did homage with set and elaborate speech. They touched the crown upon her head, kissed her left cheek and then retired. The peers also touched her crown, but kissed her hands.

A Marriage For Love. Queens enjoy a privilege which is withheld, save in leap year, from women occupying a less august position in the social scale—namely, that of themselves making the offer of marriage, instead of waiting to receive the proposal from their suitors. And it was therefore Queen Victoria who a year after her coronation at Westminster. abbey, on June 28, 1838, invited her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to share his life with her. It is only stating the truth to say of this marriage, however, that it was one that had been agreed upon for many years, providing Victoria herself approved of the young man. For a time she is recorded as having been not well ed with him, but there is no doubt that she fell in love with him before the union was proposed by her. The unptials took place on the 10th of February, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James palace. wedding breakfast was given at Bucking-



only lasted three days, was spent at Wind-

happy one. Prince Albert turned out to be an absolutely ideal bushend, being a man of singularly stainless and irreproachable character. Queen Victoria's domestic bliss was absolutely unclouded as long as her sir falling over her shoulders and bushand lived, and she was guilty of no exaggeration when she declared that the sorrow which he had ever caused her

People in this country will remember him as a warm friend of the United States. His amicable feelings with regard to America were manifested on numerous occasions, never more so perhaps than at the time when, with the shadow of death already enassing him, he brought all his powerful influence into play against the cabinet of the day to prevent the transmission of an ultimatum to the Washington government om been sent war between the United tably resulted therefrom. That it was withheld stid a message of far more friend and conciliatory tener, drafted by the tirely due to the enlightened and says cious husband of Queen Victoria, who died deeply lamented both by his family and by his whole English people on Dec. 14, 1861.

Only in one respect was it perhaps well French republic enablished, with Napole on III that he died just at that time, for had he at its head.

Inved to see his eldest son, the Prince of his No. - No. implement question of precedence would come a source of pain and mortification to the royal family. The father would have been forced to yield the pas to the son, who

would have been forced to take the pre-extence over the prince consert everywhere. Americans who have visited the British | established.

it is the stool occurried by the Prince of Walso at the opening of purliament by the

From the time of her hashand's death the queen was scarcely ever some in public until the year 1872, when she preceded in state, together with the entire royal family, to St. Paul's catherinal to join in a national thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the description service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the description service for the season sent out indicating to service for the recovery of the Prince and Pr

play of loyalty was beyond all description.
In the cathedral the prince sat between his mother and his wife, the vast fane thronged to the utmost with good subjects of the queen, who were anxious to show how entirely they sympathized with her joys as well as with her sorrows. It was a remarkable some, especially to foreigners, since it furnished evidence of the existence of that kind of family feeling that prevails between the English royal house and the people at large. It is due to the existence of this sentiment that the queen and her children go to the trouble of themselves netifying the citizens of London through the lord mayor and the remainder of her people through the home secretary of all domestic events, such as births, marriages and deaths, that take place in their family.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

The recoile appreciate this and take pains pate in the joys and sorrows of their reigning house. Thus on the deaths of the queen's youngest son, Leopold, duke of Albany, in 1884: of her daughter Alice, grand duchess of Hesse, in 1878, and of her grandson, the Duke of Clarence, in January, 1802, many a cabman made a point of wearing a bit of crape around his hat and a crape bow on his whip, while the servants and shop-girls were black ribbon as a token of mourn-

Queen Victoria's Jubilee. On June 30, 1887, the queen once more made a state progress through her great capital to attend a special service at West-minster abbey in honor of the semicentennial anniversary of her accession to the throne. Every reigning house in the world sent either members of their families or great dignituries to represent them at the ceremony, and while kings and queens chatted gayly together in the chancel of the abbey while awaiting the coming of Queen Victoria, her majesty—no longer the bonny, fresh and healthy cheeked English girl of 1857, but a venerable looking, white batred old lady—was driving up Piccadilly,

forward to do homage to the queen as she sat in the chancel on her throne the good old lady embraced "Unser Fritz" with especial warmth and affection, as if filled with a presentiment of his impending death, which took place after a reign of only 90

Seven times during her reign was Queen Victoria's life attempted, but only on one occasion, in May, 1850, did her majesty receive any actual injury, and that of a mere transitory character. Her assailant on that occasion was a dismissed officer of hussars, and he was seized before he had time to accomplish more than strike her a sharp blow in the face with a stick. The man was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The first attempt to assassinate her was made driving up Constitution kill with her husband. The would be murderer was detained several years in prison and at last accounts was earning his livelihood by

house painting out in Australia.

Victoria had nine children-Victoria. dowarer empress of Germany; Albert Ed-ward, prince of Wales; Alice, grand duch-ess of He-er; Alfred, duke of Edinburgh; Princess Helens, Princess Louise; Arthur, duke of Connaught; Leopold, duke of Albany, and Princess Beatrice. All have had targe families save the Princess Louise, who

EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

Row History Was Made During Victoria's Occupancy of the British Throne.

Although Victoria's reign was essentially one of peace, it was in no sense an unevent-ful one. Here is a brief summary of the more important events directly affecting the British government:

1839-45 Afghan war. 1839-45 Afghan war. 1840-War with China. 1845-Repeal of the corn laws. 1847-Famine in Ireland. bartist agitation. Small rebellion in

1857. 8 Great sepcy rebellion. 1850 - Direct government of India taken, 1861 - Expedition against Mexico.

1808-Expedition to Abrasinia

1671-Disestablishment of the Irish church. Almama claims settled. 1873-Growth of Home Rule league in Ire-

land.

1875—Suox canal purchased by England.

1875—Russia checked in Russo-Turkish war.

Cyprus acquired from Turkey.

1886—Regimning of the Irish agitation of the

351-3-Trouble and fighting in Zululand.

During all these years Victoria's throne on the subject of the Trent controversy. It has since been recognized on both sales of the Aulautic that had the dispatch drawn thought from of the English government. But during this period the governments of the world underwent more charunit have inevi perhaps was the case during the reign of That it was any monarch of the modern era excepting that of George III, who was on England's throne during the French revolution, and the reign of Louis XIV a century and a half earlier. Here is a brief resume of the chief wars and political changes outside the British empire during Victoria's reign:

Americans who have visited the British house of house will remember that on either side of the throne share is a chair of state. The one on the right is very magnificent, being decorated with the three feathers of the heir apparent.

Second empire of France and re-establishment of third republic. Temporal power of the pope abolished and unification of half com-

198 - Sulgaria select costern Romaelia. 1981 - Bracilian terologica. Empire over-thrown and republic established.

VICTORIA'S TRAITS.

EX-ATTACHE WRITES OF HER CHARACTERISTICS.

She Quillved All the Friends of Her Youth, and Happiness Went With Them-Her Sense of the Ludicrous-She Almost Missed the Throne-Reminiscences.

Although it is impossible to say that Queen Victoria outlived her usefulness, yet she may be said to have outlived her happiness. During her long and eventful reign-almost the longest on record and extending considerably over half a century-she had seen all her oldest friends and ac quaintances as well as numerous members of her immediate family disappear into the grave, until at last she felt berself quite alone in the world. Not a single one of her former associates to whom she could unburden her mind, discuss the earlier events of her reign, or with whom she could enjoy ngenial intercourse, was lett.

'Mamma is so entirely alone," exclaimed her daughter, the Princess Christian, in my hearing one day. "You can't imagine how sad it is for her. We all belong to a young-er generation and have different thoughts and sentiments, many of which she can neither understand nor appreciate. Every one of her contemporaries and friends has passed away, and with them have vanished all her old time associations. There is no one remaining about matters. sining to whom she can really talk

The Queen's Sense of the Ludierous. This remark of Princess Christian goes far toward explaining the unhappy and even morose expression that pervaded the queen's features during the last 30 years of her reign, save when something extraor-dinary occurred to excite her keen sense of the lindicrous. On such occasions as these she would laugh with a degree of heartiness and even violence that would have com-pletely staggered those who had never seen her without that half sad, half sour droop of the corners of her mouth.

I remember especially one case where she laughed so much that she almost had a fit of apoplexy in consequence. The incident which excited her risibility was the misad venture of a photographer who had been summoned from London to Windsor to take pictures of her majesty and of her children. It was the first time in his life that the man had ever found himself in the presence of reyalty, and he was very nerv haired old lady—was driving ap recently, her carriage escorted by the most brilliant that on putting his hand beneath the carriage escorted by the most brilliant to the purpose of getting the right focus troop of princes, archdules and grand for the purpose of getting the right focus he suddenly upset the camera. The sight ether for such a purpose.

Most notable in the procession was the into the sir, while the frightened photogqueen's favorite son-in-law, the prince imperial of Germany, who a little later succeeded his father as Emperor Frederick, and banging over his used and face, struck both it was observed that when at the abbey the the queen and Prince Leopold, duke of Al various princes and princesses present came bany, as so intensely funny that they both burst into peals of the most immoderate laughter.

The little great lady fairly shook with merriment as she lay back on the sofa where she was sitting, while Prince Leo-pold threw himself on the floor and fairly shricked with delight. The scape, however, was brought to a sudden and somewhat tragical conclusion, for the prince laughed so hard that he broke a bloed vessel and brought on a fit, from the effects of which he almost died at the time.

This sense of the ridiculous constituted a remarkable feature of the queen's charao ter throughout her life and is noticeable, moreover, in the books which she published

in June, 1840, by a man named Oxford, who gives to her accession to the throne in 1837 fired two pistol shots at her while she was Queen Victoria seems to have given evidence of this underlying current of merri-ment and fun in the constitution of her character. True, everything was done that could be done to cheek it by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, whose severity and even harshness toward the young princess called forth on one memorable occasion, at a state banquet at Windsor, a violent and public rebuke from King William IV.

Oueen Victoria was small in stature and during the latter part of her ille very stout. This, however, did not prevent her from retaining a most remarkable grace and maj esty of deportment. It was impossible to conceive anything more captivating and winning than her smile. Always plainly and even shabbily dressed in black gown that were often rusty, it was impossible no o feel when in her presence that that littl old woman had enled for more than half a century over the greatest and most exten sive empire of the civilized globe, and with all that a true, warm hearted woman, fo of tenderness, a broad minded, unaffected plety and sincere sympathy for all that are in trouble or distressed, a thoroughly hu-

ALBERT EDWAED, VICTORIA'S PIRSTRORM. man empress in fact, whose affection and appreciated at their true value by her subjects.

Coming to a throne tarnished by the im-moralities of her predecessors Queen Victoria completely reformed the moral atmosphere of the court, and to a certain extent also of the entire British people for not withstanding all the spither with a related against it British society is today infinitely at its head.

NEXT Napoleon III, by treachery, overthraw second Fretich republic and established the second empire.

NEXT Unification of Italy begon. War of the Lendon, in a society so elastic and accessible as that of England, but vice is no examined as that of England, but vice is no examined to the control of the con

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concerning her life in the highlands. Even in her childhood and girlhood pre

Personal Traits.



France and Sardinis against Austria.

1801—Civil war in America.

1805—War of Prussia against Austria.

1805—Union of Austria and Hungary.

1805—Lubbilla, Bourben queen, driven from the Spanish throne. Provisional government arise best shown by the fact that a large proportion of the former enormous imports

of art objects from France into England have now comed. Britain has irarned to supply her cam demand for art objects. Her majesty's interest in such matters as these was only natural, for she was one of Amadeo, son of the king of Italy, made the most accomplished women of her do king of Spain.

INTI-Ulose of the Franco-Prussian war, there Wales at the opening of formations of any quest. The stool on the left, a far themself questing one let of formittie, is the sent formation of extended by the prince concern and had the inter-sortived his wife he would have become the subject of his own son.

1833—Amadea abdicated Spanish throne. Be public formed.

1853—House of Bourbon restored in Spain.

Alphanes XII taking the throne.

1853—War against Turkey by Balkan states

If the study Bindes, and was alled at the time. of her simila to concerns freely with her two or three failing soft secretary.

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STORIES OF A SOVEREIGN.

Anecdotes About the Late Oneen Victoria

Victoria used to sleep between woolen blankets or sheets woren especially for her and thin, and as she never used them after they were washed she required about eight new pairs every month. When she had discarded tham, they were sent to the hospitals. One firm supplied these blankets to her majesty for 40 years. In order to keep her



ALEXANDRA, ALBERT EDWARD'S CONSORT. feet warm she had queer little contrivances - fur lined begs or "foot muffs" - made by redraped her rooms with chintz (cretonne), always of the same design and coloring, which by reval order might not be dupli-

cated for any one cise.

The queen hated tobacco smoke with all her strength, and it was forbidden to every one to indulge in the fragrant weed within the walls of Windson. It is not recorded that this rule was ever relaxed but once, and that was on the occasion of the visit of King Charles of Roumania to her majesty Then the smell of Havanes was observable everywhere save in the apartments of the que-n herself and the adjacent corridors. On one occasion a cabinet minister, who was devoted to his cigar, reexived a letter from the queen's private secretary, Sir Henry Pousonby, saying that in future the monarch would be glid if the official would retrain from saturating bis dispatches with tolacco smoke before sending them. He turned the royal saub to socount by writing a note to each of his collengues telling them that it was the royal order that in future they should not smoke when preparing disputches for the queen.

Victoria always took most of her personal belongings with her when she went on a for her household to make the change from court from Windsor to Osborne is described pers and pictures had to be removed from the rayal characters after her majesty left them and set up in good order in the other palace before by arrival there. Upon one econtion Virteria was ready to

start, had donned her bottaet and seated hernelf in her ostriage, when it was noted that the mistress of the robes, the bits ! Imchessed Sutherland, was not to her sout! the carriage opposite her roral effections. There was a row, but presently the missing worken appeared literally of the run, and authorilimate, but instead of scottling her away watch from her belt agd prosented it to the duchess, saying four also a miniature fortross built by these two watch must be a had timexamper dut me under the eye of their father, the prime took her own watch from her belt and pre-

s necesse, but ne arreigh in the total hands build-confers given squiet prestige the posttions in question have always been eagerly simple. Victoria's spinors used to take an Microver, her long experience as a ruler and the profused associated as a finite position of according to the first passed of according the first pean now in the profused according to first peans now in the profused according to first peans now in the profuse according to a compagnet passed in resident to a compagnet passed in the compagn

until the queen's dinner hour, about 9 o'clock. By this time all concerned were likely to be weary, and no one was ever terms of service rarely if ever exceeded five months in any one year. The pay of the ladies of the household varied from \$200 to 2500 per annum. Most of them were peersses, or at least of noble blood. An peer coses, or at least of notice blood. As untitled woman who was a member of the queen's household was privileged by reason of her service to use the prefix honorable before her name. Among the duties of the

ladies in waiting during Victoria's reign was the repetition in her majesty's ears of all the court tattle of the day. Victoria's appetite was good. Here is a menu of a luncheon served in 1892 at the home of her granddaughter, the Duckess of Fife, to which the royal grandmether is

said to have done ample justice: Minced venison, boiled capons, or tongue, cold roast chicken and York ham, cold grouss, cold roast strong af Scotch beef, pastry, cheding cheese and salad, 1854 champages, dry blacutts and 30 years old dry port.

Victoria possessed a most remarkable memory. She rarely forgot a face, and to the day of her death she could recite the pedigree of almost every noble family in England, of all the German royalties, the exact arrangement of everything in a chest of drawers locked up a twelvementh be-fore, and every slight or civility offered to her consort, Prince Albert, during their

The queen was very fond of dogs, and her hands, and at death received elaborate The kennels at Windsor are slabbrate affairs, the yards being paved with red and blue tiles and the "bed chambers" benches covered with straw, but water pipes, baths, etc. A tiled partico along the front of the kennels, where Victoria used often to walk, is known as "the queen's

reranda."

Nearly 90 years ago an American visiting in London, and who saw the sames should before her corenation, described her thus "She is a dainty little maiden, only 4 fact 10 inches in height, with a delicate figure. flowerlike face, a slender arm and exquisitely poised head. The face was a little pensive, but nevertheless mirthful, the corners of the mouth turning up decidedly. The tendency of the upper lip was to surl. and like most English people she held her lips slightly eyen, allowing a mere sugges

The queen weete much, but publish Her waist was an English one, hing and alender. The dress was embroidered with field daisies, and strings of pearls were around about her threat. Her arms were pose after the decrease of Brown.

are her death.

It is said that Victoria used to consider purity of life. fure her death. berself really at home in but one place and that her private garden at Ossorae, as the liste of Wight. There she had a plot of ground - her own private property - on which no stranger was ever allowed to in the United States and done away such in the United States and one who has helped in the moving as trude. A Swim chalet has been built there were than three dres and an earthquake and filted up as a sort of family museum.

mearning row all planted by her majerty Of lare years the younger members of the queen's army of descendants have done much of the tree planting, and the place is full of all series of trees in commemoration of all sorts of events. A feature of the garvorum appeared literally on the run, and the women playamne built many in a direction persulcation, and visitily pears ago by Visited a slicest sea, Albert Edward, and his brother, the Drike of Edia booklants.

The life of a maid of honor, lady of the brickness of the Henry Ponson by, the queen's private secretary, was man believe to ther female member of the ried, the queen set of lady. For was man be methed as Villaga's court, at life in the press set of lady. bedcharater or other female member of the ried, the queen saked Lady Possecies II household at Victoria's court, while not at there were to be many present at the cere mony far from it was the reply. The "Far from it." was the reply. "The min of a crowd is to to to very mater." The that case," and the queen, "perhaps there will be room for an old lady manung the Contennial Exponition of full and there greets no old lady like me?" And thundreds of untiver are proposed. the guests-so old lidy like me?" then Lody Personally went nearly mad with " to come to it.

for because of the dread

When the queen went on a railroad jour-ney, all traffic was stopped on that particle lat line for a quarter of an hour before the passage of the royal train and for 10 minutes afterward as well. She had an lru than 20 miles an hour and was nover our tent to travel at night.

In her younger years Victoria devoted much time to art, stabling being her favor-



DETER OF CLASSINGE, VICTORIA'S GRANDSON

the form of expression. One of her earliest of them. They were petted to life by royal daughter, Victoria, now the downger Em-Buckinglines palace was fitted up with all there the queen and the prince consert used to pass much of their time absorbed with the exching weedle and the printing

press.
A very occumendable trait of Queen Victorin's character was her loyalty to her servants. Though exacting even to the paint of severity in her demands upon them, few mistromes, rotal or otherwise, have ever been as constituents of those who ser her as was her majour of Engined. When famous old John Brown died, she was so greatly affected as to cause ridicule on the part of some journalists as wall as other fulk, and there was even a anapicion of sentdal in some of the goodp that got abroad

This died out long before Victorie's design The quien weste much but published littion of white teeth to appear. She wors a simple gown of soft white india musiin, bound around the waist with satin ribbon. Ity after John Brown a death, were singular productions. The first was intended as a vent to her feelings on the death of Prince Albert and the other filled the same purquite bare and without orgaments, and she | drill, and both disclose we far so may be were no rings on her silm Sugara." Shern the daily life of an excited parties age, who this discription disappeared many years be one who was of good heart, planned of

and fitted up as a sort of family interests and fitted up as a sort of family interests for queen has exploited for personal tests in the mainterest for planting. Boysi martinger were contained for planting slips from a partial break.

The planting slips from a preselved to throw a sheet size as pended the throws reached to highest as pended the throws reached to highest as tate apparently, and the ope of electricity was natured in before all died, the tells graph, the telephone, sleetele lightings and electric transposition all couring into being. The advance is between generally was more widely difficult, and the newspaper press formula & factor to adding. The same Sape in Bussia. Even in Licenses Josephin old forms of government over equivalent In elect, the progress of the moved in peacity every direction during Vistoria's reign was greater than ever house.

West Indiane Will Attend. Louis H. Aguse United States Course to Guadelevier, says that in the West Indies the Pais American Expedition is

